### AFFAIRS IN THE REBELLIOUS STATES.

The Atlanta (Georgia) Intelligencer of the 13th ultime contains a report of a speech of the Hon. Robert Toomas delivered on the evening of the 9th ultimo in the Hall of the House of Representatives of Georgia. Mr. Poombs, by force of tabit we suppose, is still dissatisfied with his Government, though he adheres firmly to the side of the rebellion. His speech is in general con-detination of the Administration, and especially in depre-that a man's property should be taken away from him and cation of its currency system and impressment policy. the latter of which he affirms " has sowed the seeds of hostoly to the Government itself."

### SPEECH OF MR. TOOMBS.

Follow citizens: I accept with pleasure the invitation of a particle of the gentlemen of the Senate and House of sentatives, to give you my opinion this evening on the predent condition of the country-the condition of the country that engages all hearts and involves all interests. it would be to me much more agreeable to say to you pleasant things. I wish I could tell you that the sky is bright; but stern duty demands of me in all proper and money response to your invitation to tell you rather truthful things. There is some cause, much cause of anxietynone whatever of despondency. True hearts, true patricls, so far from desponding, rise with the misfortunes of their country. But there is cause for deep earnest inquiry as to what should be done the better to maintain the great cause in which we are engaged, and to bring it to a successful and glorious termination. My simple purpose is to being my small modicum of experience and eral fund; and, if I could be successful in nerving one heart to nobler resolves, one hand to yet firmer blows in behalf of that country which now needs the earnest and constant support of all her sons, I shall feel that my time has not been spent in vain.

Three years ago I stood in this place and urged upon

you that your rights were in danger, and that your duty id your laterest alike demanded of you to burst the bonds Which connected you with the Northern States, and to dechare yourself free and independent. Nearly three years have relied on of earnage, of war, and bloodshed, and no thing has shaken me in the belief that the advice which I then gave you was such as a freeman should have ac

Fellow-citizens, is there any thing in the conduct of your enemies since this war began, in the manner of their conducting the war, or in their feelings toward you that should make you repeat that you left their polluted em-brace? Do you find any thing in the administration of their Government or their conduct of the war to make you regret that you towe cut loose from that body of death and corruption! For myself I stand to-day where I stood then, with purpose untaitering, now and forever, to resist all the efforts which they may make to bring us into any connexion with them When this centest commenced in 1861, at the beginning

cressed to thirteen. Maryland was overawed and over powered, and thus was prevented from uniting with us. Lying immediately under the power of the enemy, she has opportunity for earrying out her desire to go with breaking the ties which bound her to the States which we have separated She was loyal, is loyal to tourday, but she is crushed and is powerless now to break off the chackles by which she is bound. Kentucky is i the hands of the enemy. She was betrayed and lost by the blonders of some of her some and the treachery of others. Missouri, though divided, full of disloyalty to her hopes nd her destroy, though surrounded by the great power of the enemy, without local government, is still struggling for liberty and independence. Tennessee is overrun and the Mississippi, from the Falls of St. Anthony to the Beree a blow in its detence. A portion of Virgin a has also been lost to us, our islands are lost, our coasts are ravaged, and our sesports captured or threatened. The en-emy besiege's Charleston, and recently have set their vandal feet upon the soil of our own State, though Chicka-manga warns them of what reception they may expect upon a repetition of the experiment. I cannot, therefore, tell you that the skies are bright; we have a great work to do-great eacrifices to make. Let us meet them we are true to ourselves, true to the sacred eause in which we have imperilled all, true to our posterity, and, above all, true to truth sad God, we shall troumph, and our land e free.

in is the military situation of our country. The conduct and valor of our troops must finally overcome these affections, if they can be kept in the field. Here is our present danger—we ne d courage and c oduct, vigor and ability new in the civil as much as in the anihtary service

public credit has sunk so low that the Government arows it. It is your business, as legislature, to provide for the tablishment, without a resort to methods of collecting sup- your midst, and I hope you will don't. It it requires taxa the insticuable rights of a free people, and, in my judgment, inconsistent with the public safety and dangerous to our cause. This policy is rapidly producing its leg timate fruits. He find that discontent is to king the place of enthustasm, and distrust is supplanting confidence. The cause of these evils must be remedied. It is not for

not now to atter reprosches, but solely to save the country from a disastrons policy. Those who would trade in the eir country are bad citizens and worse coursellars; but public evils must be dissected and exposed, in order that they may be corrected and removed. This is the duty of patriots. I propose to point out the evils, and suggest such remedies as may appear suitable to our circumstances to rehere our country from the great calamities and mistortunes under which it is now laboring Fellow-citizens, there is one polar star in all our calamities that can guide and direct us-the Constitution of our

fiberties and our independence is to stand by it. Adherence to it will give us strongth and efficiency; departure they have been the greatest sufferers in this war, both in from it, as a necessary consequence, will bring evil upon blood and treasure. our cause, and upon our country. It is our ark of safety, have shie ded liberty in all ages of the world this chart we must seek to determine where lies the

dividing line between the civil and military authority of ment has pursued in obtaining its supplies has sowed the the military should be subordinate to the civil authority | ru ing hostility to the Government itself. laws by the activity of the unlitary authority. Again and again has biserty been lost and wrecked in the struggle, | upon them for the last two years. Last year the rain civil authority, and it will now be found that our Constitupeace or in war, whether in our day or in future time.

and you must conquer; destroy it, and you may gain inde- | It is useless to attempt to conceal these facts. You cent of the wealth of the people i dedicates it is the priories well. It only builts the mode of raising and applying both to the public service. In these limitations will be found the wisdom of the past standing guard over the topic. Our currency is depreciated. We have gone on the contract of Transmiss credits month after

The Constitution ordains that the persons houses, pa- At the beginning of this war, when I was honored by pers, and effects of all persons shall be protected against | the Convention of the people of Georgia with a seat in th pers, and electrical and a sizure except upon affida, it and Provisional Congress the Government borrowed fifteen probable cause, except persons in the multary service of unitions of dollars by pledging one eighth of a cent per probable cause, except persons in the minitary service of the Confederacy; that no man shall be deprived of his pricate property, except by due process of law; that pricate property shall not be taken even for public use, without just compensation. In these and in numerous other clauses of the Constitution you will find the other clauses of the Constitution you will find the other clauses of the Constitution you will find the other clauses of the Constitution you will find the other clauses of the Constitution you will find the other clauses of the Constitution you will find the other clauses of the Constitution you will find the other clauses of the Constitution you will find the other clauses of the Constitution you will find the other clauses of the Constitution you will find the other clauses of the Constitution you will find the other clauses of the Constitution you will find the other clauses of the Constitution you will find the other clauses of the control of rights of the people fenced about and defended by simple' worth fifty or one bundred per cent premium; and with large, and should be large. The Constitution so designed | the year, the war was carried on for the first year, it, at the same time that it prescribed the rules and regu-cations under which the power is to be exercised, and putting seventy-five thousand men into the field, went on it, at the same time that it prescribed the rules and regu-

subordinates it to the civil auth rity of the country. naval forces, including the m in the Confederate States. This grant is broad and comthe military service of the country, and gives no power to govern any other citizen of the country. This is law— us this magnificent land which the Creator had given us military law-constitutional military law. It marks out plainly the dividing line between civil and military law and

means the abrogation of all law-the subversion o all amount of money adequate to the wants of commer orders, the substitution of provost martials in lieu of ustices, sheriffs, judges, and juries. Let these instrumen inevitable, talities of desputism cease in the Confederate States. The power to take private property for public use is impliedly granted in the Constitution, but in the same clause just pensation is expressly provided to be paid. Even thus imited, it was granted and intended to be used, as fully appears by the Constitution itself, only in temporary and ressing emergencies, and when the ordinary power of supporting armies' by the constitutional mode of raising noney by taxation, and purchasing and furnishing sup-lies, could not be made available. It was really made and intended as a limitation on power and a further secuhe be deprived of his henest earnings by agents, often by irresponsible agents, who might pass over, through parthe latter of which he affirms "has sowed the seeds of discontent broadcast ever the land and is generating for the support of our armies on another. The ministree might be monstrous. These agents become our legislators and law-givers; they may record friends, punish enemies, and provide for themselves instrud of our armies. No sane man could ever be brought to support so monstrous and unjust a system of taxation: it is spoliation, and if it is persisted in it will work ruin to the republic. Rights

must be respected and justice must be done, or we codan-I have heard it frequently stated, and it has been maintained in some of the newspapers in Richmond, that we should not sacrifice liberty to independence; but I tell on, my countrymen, the two are inseparable. If we lose r liberty we shall also lose our independence; and when our Congress determined to support our armies by imessment, gathe my supplies wherever they found them ost convenient, and forcing them from those from whom ir agents might choose to take them in violation of the damental principles of our Constitution, which requires umform and just, and paying for them such prices as they choose, they made a fatal blunder which cannot be persisted in without endangering our cause, and probably working ruin to our Government. moment they departed from the plain rule laid down in the Constitution—that impressment of private property should only be made in cases where absolue necessity require -they laid the foundation for discentent among the people, they discouraged labor, and incorporated a principle which is not only in violation of the Constitution, but latal to the rights of property. The Constitution cannot be dispensed with in time of war any more than in time of If it is overthrown we are already conquere Liberty is lost when a man holds his life, liberty, and pro-

erty, not under the law, but at the mere pleasure of an Stand, therefore, by the Constitution of your country, which you have sworn to support, and which all the public officers have sworn to support, from the President down to the lowest officer in the country. There is duty, safety, and honor in that course. I hope to stand by it, in peace or in war, through evil as well as through

Then when you come to levy burdens, it matters not how heavy they be, if they are necessary, so they be just. If five per cent of the wealth of the country will answer, ake only that, but if ten, or twenty, or fifty per cent, are necessary, if the last dollar of the country and the last drop of blood are necessary, take that; for I would rather see this whole country the cemetery of freemen than the habitation of slaves. Therefore it is not a question how much shall be levied for the support of our Government, of this new Government, but six States confederated but only that your levies be just and uniform. The citivery shorely after others joined as until the number inzens of this country demand that they shall be permitted to bear their just proportion of the burdens that may be necessary in the achievement of our independence. They demand that if provisions are necessary for the support of ur armies in the field, if h rises are necessary; if clothing, f property of any kind is needed-they demand that the surden of supplying it shall not fall on a few individuals, but on society at large, and in just and uniform proportion It is the right, the privilege, as well as the duty of all to bear a just and equal postion of the demands of the Government.

When, therefore, the Government seeks to levy its sup plies through commissaries, or other agents, by impresnent, instead of entering the market as others do, and ourchasing them, it deprives the people of the right which they claim of bearing their just proportion of the burdene the great Valley of the Mississippi. The fail of Vicks burg inflicted this terrible blow upon us, and it lell with after that it will not support the army and will ruin the republic. Already it has deprived many of their ho carnings, and left their families in penury, want, and de-pendence, and I call on you to right them. (Applause)

Such a system has never been pursued with profit to the country, from the time of Alexander the Great down to he present time. Gen. Scott did not practice it, eve when in the enemy's country. From the whole of his much from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, he obtained his supplies by purchases, and obtained them plentifully. while our armies, which depend for their support on in pressments, have often been upon half rations all over th country, even where provisions are abundant said to be mue millions of people in our Confederacy. There are eleven hundred thousand population,

and white, in our own State, and provisions are ample for the support of all, it they were only distributed; and ye the course which has been pursued in obtaining snonlie for the army has reduced it almost to the point of starca tion, even in the undst of plenty; and, in the name of the We find that our finances have fallen into disorder, that | Constitution and of pastles, I have come to protest against

izeli practically unable to support it with our military ear wants of those who may have suffered from this system in if a long, make it : whate to it; that the tambies of those who are in need of prov sions and clothing, whether because what they have had has been taken from them by the Government, or whether the absence of their natural protectors in the military ser-vice of the country has deprived them of support, do althat is necessary to make them comfortable crimination that I bring these facts before you to-night. I seek | the power, and you should exercise it. | Applause. ] Why example the Government go into the market as others do, and purchase their supplies? It is said that the people will not sell furthe currency at reas nable rates.

Well, if they will not sell for one price, pay author. You have the power of raising what is necessary for the coun-If one dollar is not sufficient, raise ten-pay just compensation, market price for all commodities, not applized, and tax those who are able to pay Why should all the burdens fall on one class as it has heretolore fallen almost exclusively an the agriculturists Why should the capitalist, the merchant, the manufacturer, country. That Constitution is not gione your wisdom, or the speculator, the exterioner, be passed over! The the wisdom of our fathers of 1787, but it is the concern have remained at home during the war, and made money rated wishing of conturies of time and of expresees and the only mode by which we can preserve and mannament as well as the productions of the agriculturists. They

> But shall I proceed ! If a man advocates such prince direct of all twise great principles which ples as these, it is to be said he is against the Adminis-

tration. I say to you all in candor that the course our Govern this country. And when this is done it will be found that weeds of discontent broadcast over the land, and is gene Liberty is always endangered in civil and indeed in all practical workings of it in your own State. In the northern section of it the hand of Providence has been laid heavily While war is often the only security for liberty, it is ever a were withheld from them. Sterility cursed, and old mother danger and a menace to it. Our ancestors, who se sufferings that seemed to forget her children. This year the frost were greater than ours - I mean than those of the people of Georgia, though not greater perhaps than those of some been set upon the land, and blighted the prospects of the of the other States—provided against such encroachments, and during the whole seven years of their war with Great ment, has laid its hand upon them, and you are asked to Britain maintained the supremacy of the military over the make provision for the support of many who will be unable, from these causes, to support themselves, and I on, which has been erron-costy termed a peace Consti- hope you will do it. In addition to this, the impressing tution lit was made for war as well as peace, will be agent has gone around, and, in many cases, robbed the adequate to every emergency which may arise, whether in families of their meagre s pport for the year. As a con-This Constitution is the life of the nation Preserve it, tented, and described have taken place.

pendence, but you will lose liberty. It is necessary that know them to be true, and our enemy knows them to be you should give it your eachest and loyal support for it has in itself all necessary means of peaceful, and the successful resistance to all encroschments upon your rights. either from within or without. It lays at the leet of the Republic shall suffer no detriment at the bands of these Confederate Government every drop of the blood and every whose duty it is to guard and defend her interests. You can't of the wealth of the people; dedicates it to the public are bound to see to it that the rights and liberty of the

safety of the present and the future—holding even the scale; that quity and just ce may preside over and sancity the sacrifice. When this is done, you will hear of use complaints, of no discontents among our patriotic people on account of public burdens. Lay their burdens with equality, equity, and justice, discontent will disappear, confidence will be restored, and the clouds which now hang over us will soon be dispelled. trade, that it must of necessity depreciate

The grant of military power is literal and this loan and Treasury notes not exceeding the taxes of

increasing their army, until it had accomplated an army to This Constitution grants full power to Congress to pass | fight against us which neither we nor they nor any human rules and regulations for the government of the land and being ever dreamed would be called out. Column after tia, when in actual service | column and army/after army of this mighty host did we roll back, until be, in the madness of his just for dominion prehensive, but comprehends expressly only persons in with the seas at his command, levied troops from every us this magnificent land which the Creator had given us. Still our troops did not falter.

plainly the dividing line between civil and military law and the persons subject to the law. This is not martial law.

That is a term unknown to Governments. Martial law error we committed was this: as soon as we issued an

constitutions, and the substitution in their stead of milita- | did not stop, but went-on increasing the amount \$150,-000,000, \$400,000,000, \$600,000,000, and the result was

The depreciation from the 1st of March last to the 1st of July has been at the rate of five per cent. pe up to the 1st of July. It seemed to be overlocked that, while you increase the issues of the Government, you is the same proportion depreciate the value of the currency It cannot be otherwise; it is governed by a law-law that no human legislation can control. You may, by appeals to patriotism or by intemidation, induce men to take it: but after this every means will fail, and the value of your is ue must finally be determined by the inexorable standard of gold and silver, the world's measure. And all those laws regulating the prices of produce or other articles of commerce, and establishing maximums, will not induce these credits to be taken when they become worthless, and will have no other effect than to discourage industry. to sow the seeds of discontent among the people, and to

raise up a party against the Government itself, This is a law as invariable as that which made the Oconee to flow and mingle its waters with the Atlantic Ocean. Men may re enact the folly of Canute, but they cannot ar rest the laws of nature. Appeals to patriotism to sustain a currency on false principles wesken the friends of the cause without benefiting the country, however well intend ed they may be. They may give to the Government of their substance; that is patriotic; yet it cannot sustain a currency based on false principles. They had better give to the poor, with the better assurance that the Great Paymaster will reward them, for He hath said, "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord." You must, then, give all your energies to the real improvement of your curthe quantity down to the requirements of commerce, and it will regain its value. Neglect to do this, and shame slowly.

and distonor stare you in the face.

We must reform, and commence by increasing the vapennyweights and eight grains of silver, and not let it remain at what it is now worth—about a grain and a half of silver to the dollar If a debt is incurred by the Goverament it will be among ourselves, for no other people. I believe, will take our credits, and the people must ed to the amount it may be found necessary to redeem it Our Government has already called for the service, in the field, of the able-bodied males, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and may call out all other able bodied permitted to stay at home and make money? Money is | up on the side. His orders were to slaum and deceive the Louis XIV, is not far from the truth, that when two nadollar in the treasury. I put it to every honest man who has staid at home if he is not as much bound to aid the Government with the money which he has made during the war as any soldier is to defend it with his blood? The man in the army gives all his time, which may be all his capital, to defend the lives, liberties, and property of himself and his countrymen. Shall you not give all your ac quisitions, at least during the war, for the same purpose? I think so. Look ye to it! Revolutions go to the bottom of things.

Your cause will suffer from the want of that which is so ecessary for our success as an army. This is no new thing. Our ancestors tried the plan we have been pursuing in the revolution of 1776. They issued two hundred olions of notes, which, being vastly in excess of the requirements of commerce, speedig depreciated in value until, in 1780, eight hundred dollars were worth but one dollar, and soon afterward these credits ceased to exchange commodities. This was in the darkest days of the Revolution, but still the war and our cause triumphed. It was strong in the strength and right in the vitality of truth, and it triumphed in despite of human folly. In 1790, seven years after the war had ended, the States no! having provided for this currency, the new Government agreed to receive them on a new loan at the rate of one nundred dollars for one in money. And that is the history to which we have been shutting our eyes. The French ere simple enough to follow our exploded errors, with the same result. When assignats ran the same race and had greatly depreciated, a great effort was made to induce the people to take them, but, notwithstanding the nenalty of death was affixed to a retusal to receive them in pay ment for debts and commodities, the effort failed, and an signats were duly chronicled among financial follies. But her revolution did not fail. They abandoned the policy and enacted a better and wiser system; and by wiser numels, under the enlightened policy of Napoleon, they carried their eagles in triumph over a great portion of the

Thorefore, we have nothing to fear except from our persistence in folly. Our Government must pass laws by which the amount of currency may be reduced to the required I mits, and then instead of our war costing us \$500 000,000 a year, it will only cost \$100 000,000, and nstead of paying three or five or ten prices for our ne- from the front. essaries, we shall get them at their lowest money price and instead of promising our soldiers eleven dollars per onth and paying them one dollar, we can pay them wha we promised to pay them, and it will exchange for some g wherewith to support their families - 11 would have been far better to have berrowed money on bonds at twenty-five cents on the dollar, than to have kept up this folly and delusion a single month

Then, fellow-citizens, as to what you should do in these strangdinary but necessary nowers for the this war for independence. Support him, therefore, with every legitimate means in your power to the uttermost in all the exercise of his rightful powers. At the same time calously watch the least encreachments upon public liberty Let us remember that the President down to the lower magistrate in the land are but the servants of the people and not their masters; and, therepare, a check should be imposed on all unconstitutional measures. You need not fear that your Executive will not be strong enough; he has the control of a thousad millions per annum; Congress has invested him with the power of appointment over the army and civil appointments, including the power of exemption from military service, which reaches nearly every family n the Republic. There is no weakness here; he who hold enough even to criticise with freedom has no other shield but the conscientiousness of rectitude and faith in the truth and the people.

it may have been expected of me that I would say nothing of myself on this occasion. I will not. Twenty ive years of public service have convinced me that it is a for any man in public life to expect to escape censure raction, and malice, if he serves his country faithfully am not vain enough to deem myself an exception to the rule. As a man, I am ready to meet all detractors, but I no grievances for the public-none to control my have no grievances for the public—none to control by public duty. To all my defamers I will answer, in the language of Danton: "Make my name forever infamous, if you can, but save my country." All of us who do not look to the enemy stand on the same bottom—one future, ne hope, one destiny. Then let us all unite-unite heart and hand for the cause of the country. If you ask me for an example worthy of your imitation, I will give it to you. Imitate the example of our fair countrywomen have carried off the palm of patriotism in this war. They have given ail, and suffered all, for the cause Gentle woman, realize and accept the grand truth, that

erly, in its last analysis, is but the blood of the brave Applause.]

## ALLEGED FRAUDS ON GOVERNMENT.

On Friday night Capt. William Stoddard, a quartermaster at Alexandria, was arrested, by order of the Secretary of War, and lodged in the Old Capitol prison. On Saturday night Capt. O B. Ferguson, the chief quartermaster at Alexandria, was also arrested and sent to the not cold. Old Capitol. Subsequently another Capt. Stoddard and Capt. Casey, and several of the subordinate inspectors as we learn, a participation in frauds upon the Govern-Potonse. The amount of which the Government has been disted principally in large purchases of "mixed grain"-

## BURNING OF THE STEAMER ISAAC NEWTON.

The splended steamer Isaac Newton, of the People's Line, was burnt opposite Fort Washington, about halfpast seven o'clock on Saturday evening. The accident it in good order by 1 o'clock P. M. The enemy was no was caused by the bursting of a flue, which thew the fornace fires all over the deck, kindling flames among the woodwork of the boat in several places. The steam which rushed out at the same time was so thick as to preven any successful attempt to extinguish the fire. There were about two hundred passengers on board, and the restest consternation ensued among them. Those who of presence of mind seized upon the life preservers, with which the steamer was liberally provided, and made ready or the worst. Some of the ladies fainted away. For mately there were several stemboats plying in the river ear at hand, and they promptly came to the rescue, and ngaged in taking off the passengers. The steamer was run ashore, and was soon consumed, with nearly all of her freight. The scalded firemen were taken to Youkers; and put under medical treatment. The passengers were landed at the same place, where they met with much kindness from the p ople. Most of them took the night The cause of the explosion is not known at present, and will probably be the subject of investi-gation. Seven persons were killed, and nine badly scalded. Many of the passengers lost their baggage.

# THE BATTLES AT CHATTANOOGA.

A GRAPHIC ACCOUNT.

The last number of the Chicago Times brings us the subjoined report, from one of its special correspondents at Chattanooga, of Gen. Grant's recent operations in that army under Gen. Bragg. This account was written on the battle-field, and graphically describes the series of struggles which resulted in this important victory.

THE SITUATION PRECEDING THE BATTLE. To correctly understand the details of the battle the eader must remember that, immediately after the battle of Chickamauga, our troops were closely invested in Chattanooga. Bragg's line extended from where Missionary Ridge came near to the river, four miles above, to the base of Lookout Mountain, on the river, three miles below town Soon after Gen. Grant assumed command, Gen Hooker's and Howard's Corps were thrown across the river at Bridgeport, marched upon the south side to the va ley running southward at the we tern base of Lookout Mountain, and strongly entrenched there. The enemy sill held the whole line around the town. Hooker com municated with Chattanooga by crossing the river on a pontoon at Brown's Ferry, where Lookout Valley opened to the river, thence across Moccasin Point (around which the distance is five or six miles) about a mile to another pontoon at the lower end of the town. Steamboats ran from Bridgeport to Kell-y's Ferry, eight miles below Chattanooga, with supplies which were conveyed thence through a gap of Raccoon Mountain past Hooker's camp, gency. Redeem your treasury notes, first by loans as far as you can, then tax for the balance of the excess. Bring ed before. By this route our troops were relieved from threstened starvation, and supplies were accumulating

On the evening of the 14th, Gen. Sherman and staff ac rived at Bridgeport. He proceeded to Chattan oga that the of a dollar to that at which the law fixes it, seventeen night by steambeat for a conference with Gen. Grant and others, and returned on the 17th. By this time his whole corps was in camp near by, and early in the morning Gen. Ewing's division crossed the river without baggage or transportation, with five days' cooked rations in their haversacks, and struck boldly out on the Trenton road, by which a portion of Gen. Rosecrans' army marched t Chickamauga. He drove the enemy's skirmishers and outposts from Trenton on the 19th with but little oppose tion, and threatened the passes and rear of Lookout. men when necessary. Why may it not just as well call the afternoon of the 20th he made a feint of ascending the mount in, and actually effected a lodgment some distance ust as necessary for the prosecution of a war as soldiers. enemy in every way possible, but on no account to allow and the remark of one of the greatest of modern warriors, himself to be entrapped, or drawn into a general engage ment. His presence there in force, and the anxiety which tions go to war that one will conquer which has the last characterized his movements, appeared to operate as de signed on the enemy. Bragg seemed to think an advance of the main army by that route was intended, and accord ingly threw a heavy force in that direction from his centre and right. All this was plainly discernible from Chatta-nooga. His troops could be plainly seen moving in the direction of Rossville, to the rear of Lookout. The next day many of them returned. Possibly he was undeceived possibly feared his centre was left too weak.

> In the mean time the residue of Gen. Sherman's corp. was pushing to opposite Chatlanoogs, prepara ory to lay-ing portoons across the river, at the mouth of Chicka manga river, and carrying the upper end of Missionary Ridge J. E' Smith's division left Bridgeport on the 18th and was in camp in a ravine two miles in rear of and op posite Chattan uga, by daylight of the 20th. M. L. Smith's followed next day and night. Osterhaus' divisi (temporarily commanded by Brig. Gen. Charles R. Woods) hould have been at the heels of the former; but a heavy rain set in, making the roads and mountain torrents almos impassable, and their arrival was delayed. ready to cross Brown's Ferry pontoon, the bridge gave way from pressure of high water and driftwood, and they were unable to cross in time to join their proper command in the attack that followed, but attached themselves t Gen. Hooker's command, and participated largely in the attack on Lookout. Ewing abandoned his position at Trenton in the night, and marched rapidly down Looker Valley, and joined his corps on Sunday night, the 22d. All of Sherman's corps had to pass in sight of the enemy's signal station on Lookout Mountain, but most of them did so in the night, and were not discovered.

> The approach of Osterhaus' division alarmed the rebels, ad put them on the alert. Constant signalling was going on between their stations, and troops were seen in u on Missionary Ridge all day long. Bragg evidently began to expect an attack, but was undecided from which quarter to expect it. In the forenoon he would move troops com one flank to the other, and in the afternoon move them back again. Great commotion was observable in their camps and along the who'e line. To still further beceive him as to the intended attempt to cross above Howard's corps was moved from Lookout Valley by day light to Chattanooga, as though we were expecting assault ourselves, or, at most, would assault the rebel lines

So much s'ir was observable on Monday among Bragg's troops that many officers inclined to the opinion he was evacuating, and the account given by deserters rather con-firmed it. A recognoise-spec for the front of our lines was therefore resolved upon, to ascertain, if possible, the strength and position of the rebel troops, and for trying times. You have been sent here to legislate for the good of the people. You have clothed your President with Monday, the 23d, our troops deployed into their respect of the road to Chickana and St. Hooker's advance was not so important. To retard Sherman was vital, e'se he would possess himself the purpose of still further covering the movements of Monday, the 23d, our troops deployed into their respec-tive positions, and a little later the whole line was advanced and the rebel outposts driven in. This was the signal for a general artillery attack. The guns of Forts Wood and Negley and Mocca-in Point opened a furious annouade, sust ined by smaller batteries and field-pieces which the rebels replied with vigor. From the ground of Fort Wood the view was magnificent. How d's corps moved around in front in column to the exrome left; Granger's fell into the centre; Palmer's took right, under the base of Lookout. The whole plain for miles was a gigantic, living, moving kaleidoscope. The roops marched to their places with the air and precision f veterans, with every head held high, and every banne and battle flag thrown to the breeze. Hearts awelled with emotions too big for utterance; but the profound dence and stern resolve of every countenance gave pro

After a sharp skirmish in a narrow belt of timber lying tween our outposts and Orchard Ridge, (a considerable ige in front of our centre, and half way to the foot of sonary Ridge,) the rebels were driven into their rifle pits on its summit and our men formed in line of battle, partially covered by the timber. Sheridan's division, on he right of Granger's corps, sustained no loss compara Wood's division, in the centre, had the most to ntend against, and advanced furthest. Hagen's and Willich's brigades especially distinguished themselves a d carried Orchard Ridge by assault a little before dark w hout heavy loss

This gave us possession of all the high ground in front of Missionary Ridge, and drove the enemy into their main line of rife-pits, a few hundred yards in front of the base of the ridge. This bne was a continuous one clear around and seemed formidable. Firing coased at dark. How the rebels busied themselves is not certainly known, bu our boys commenced erecting breastworks immediately All night long the axe, pick, and shovel were industriously plied, and Tuesday merging dawned on a line of fortific tions that would have delighted Todtleben. A double row of logs and loose stones was covered with earth, the excavation of which made a considerable ditch and adde to its strength. Part of this line had been taken from the enemy the night before at the point of the bayonet, and was their advanced rife-pit. We had only to add to its bright and dig a ditch on the other side, so it should front outward, when it was complete. A cold chilly mist and rain settled down upon the contending hosts during the night. The morning was foggy and the day drizzly, but

TUESDAY -- SHERMAN CROSSES THE RIVER

In obedience to orders, Gen. Sherman moved up the

mauga river, which empties it to the Tennessee from the ment in the furnishing of supplies to the Army of the southward Gen. Giles A. Smith's brigade, of Gen. M. L. souri under Col Coleman, and the 116th Phinois, under and of horses for the Army of the Potomac have also been was then crossed in boats. Gen. J. E. Smith's division could ferry them. During this time the engineer corps under the supervision of Brigadier General Smith (Chie of Engineers on Gen. Thomas' staff) were laying a pontoon with all the expedition possible. It was completed scon after daylight, when the remainder of Gen. Ewing's division, all of Gen. Jeff C. Lavis' division of the 14th Army Corps, and the artillery belonging to all crossed on in front to oppose the passage of the river, and, by the capture of his pickets at the mouth of the Chickamanga

was left in ignorance of it for several hours. Near the place of crossing was a rebel camp of about one hundred

men, engaged in felling trees and making rafts to send

down the river for the purpose of destroying our pontoon

bridges at and below Chattanooga. So unexpected was

our coming that the whole were captured, excepting one man, who escaped, like a servant of old, to be a bearer of evil tidings to his master. The line of battle was formed below Chickamauga, with Gen. M. L. Smith's division on the left, Gen. J. E. Smith's n the centre, and Gen. Ewing's on the right, (toward Chattanooga,) and moved access a fertile bottom lying between the river and the end of Missionary Ridge. The enemy was met in force, and, beyond skirmishing, no op-position was encountered in gaining the summit of the idge. Gen. Howard's corps was pushed up the river bank from town in the morning, and now joined Gen. Sherman's. At night Gen. Sherman began entrenching his position on the ridge. His troops were under arms,

elt, or to advance on the enemy's fortifications on ge beyond a ravine.

GEN. HOOKER ATTACKS LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN. On Monday night Gen. Hocker was ordered to attack Lookout at daylight next morning. Owing to some de-lay on account of bridges, the column was not in motion till eight o'clock, when it left Wauhatchie Valley, and bevicinity, which terminated in the defeat of the Confederate gan ascending the western slope of the mountain two or three miles back from the river. Skirmishing began at once, and continued heavily till about noon, by which time we had driven their outposts towards the point of the mountain next the river, and bad reached a level plateau nearly two thirds of the way up, from which a road wound around the point to the eastern side. Across this road the rebels had thrown up heavy breastworks of logs and stones. The approach from the east side and rear was by a wagon road that admitted transporting cannon, and two brass field-pieces were added to the natural defences of the place To turn the position was impossible. Nothing but prejecting precipices of jagged rocks and stone was upon either hand—above or below. An open, narrow field, through hand—above or below. An open, narrow field, through which the road ran had to be crossed to reach the rebel

> sion on the right, Whittaker's brigade in the centre, and Osterhaus' division of Gen Sherman's corps (which was unable to cross the river the day before) on the left. charge was made across the field in gallant style; a sharp. rattling, crashing, desultory musketry fire succeeded; al the artiflery along the line seemed suddenly to open fire: and when the smoke cleared away, and a gimpse could be had of the position, the "old stars and stripes floated grandly over the works, and all the rebels who were not killed or captured were discovered retreating through the ravines and underbrush in great disorde Two pieces of artillery were captured and over one thousand prisoners and many small arms. The rebels broke in great confusion, instead of making the obstinate resistance expected. In that position one good regiment could hold an army corps at bay indefinitely, if they possessed the pluck to do so. They fought badly in Hooker's front all day. His advance was in no sense a battle; it was only long protracted magnificent skirmish from eight A. M till dark. Our loss was consequently trifling. No reg ment lost to exceed five men the whole day, so far as could a certain. Gen. Hooker reported his losses very small in the evening. Single regiments took more prisoners than the whole corps lost in the day's operations.

> By sundown Gen. Hooker had pushed the enemy back a half mile on the eastern slope of the mountain, and the skirmishing was growing hotter continually. The enemy was evidently near in force. Our men had expended their ammunition. Night esme none too soon. At this junc ture Gen. Carlin's brigade of Gen. Palmer's Fourteent Army Corps was ferried across the mouth of the small creek running along the eastern base of the mountain, and afforded timely reinforcement. The brigade consists of the 38th, 48th, and 88th Indiana; 2d, 534, and 94th Ohio, and the 10th Wisconsin Regiments. The latter, being re duced by sickness and battle to less than one hundred pen, were left as a camp guard, and was not therefore under fire during the three days' fighting. At dark Gen Hooker's line extended from the base of the mountain very nearly to the summit. His men lay on their guns all night. In the morning he learned that the rebels had aban foned the top of the mountain and the two large gum there that had given us considerable annoyance; had with drawn from his front quietly during the night; and that he whole of the far-famed stronghold was ours. The 'old flag" again floated from i a summit in time to catch the first-gleam of the rising sun; huzza upon huzza went up from the throats of countless thousands as the mists deared away from the mountain-top, revealing its pre-

#### THE OPERATIONS OF WEDNESDAY

sence—attesting its supremacy.

Gen. Hooker's advance began on Wednesday morning at daylight. His troops took the Rossville road, running outhward along the eastern base of Lookout through little valley formed by Cochico Creek, driving in pickets and outposts all the forenoon. About noon be entered Rossville without serious opposition, and, turning sharply to the left, marched to the rear of the lower end of Miionary Ridge, and began its ascent by the only practicable road from that direction. Bragg had withdrawn most of his men from that flank during the night, to mass them in front of Sherman, and Hooker consequently met little op-position till he neared the summit of the Ridge. A footing was gained there, after a sharp skirmish, about three o'clock P. M ; after which he fought his way slowly along the crest and rear slope for another hour. His torces were discovered from the inside of the lines about four clock. We had been signa led of his advance, but his troops were not in view sooner. His less in the day's skirmishing was inconsiderable. No serious resistance was offered any where. His march was merely delayed Gen. Sherman, on Wednesday, opened the fight at !

clock in the morning by advancing the left and right along the valley at each base of the hill, to pass a ravine that separated him from a rebel battery that was giving him much annoyance. Missionary Ridge, at a distance. appears to be one continuous elevation, but is, in fact, i ersected with deep ravines that have to be turned instead of crossed, and which practically make a series of disconnected independent hills. The enemy was soon discovered in force to oppose further advance from that quarter During the night Bragg had with frawn most of his forces from the other flank to resist Sherman. His line of retreat was from in front of Sherman, in a southeasterly direction, along the railroad, and had to be protected at all hazards. liooker's advance was not so important. To Davis's division was ordered to support the attacking olumn, and some high ground in rear of the main ridge was carried after a sharp fight, and the particular batter slinded to compelled to haul off to save its guns. At twn o'clock, Ewing's division and Lightburne's br

gade af M. L. Smith s division, supported by Bushbrake's brigade of Howard's corps, charged up the heavy slope to carry a rebel position known as "Tunnel Hill." A h. avy fort was on the summit, and rifl-pits extended around th side of the hill some distance of, and below the fort. On nearing these a murderous fire was poured into our front ranks, that swept away every thing before it. The ground was exceedingly rough, and covered with underbrush, eigh ing the enemy every advantage. Our men faltered, rallied again, made another effort to advance in line, but were as completely enfiladed by musk-try and artillery that they broke in great concusion and retreated to the foot of the hill, out of range. Here the men laughed and jested each other concerning the hotness of the rebel fire, re-formed deliberately, and again began to ascend the heights as though repuls - was never thought of.

This time Ewing effected a lodgment near the top of the hill, by advancing steadily under a terrific fire, and was just on the point of sweeping every thing before him when a hitherto unobserved battery opened on his line at short grape range, and made his position so completely unten able that he was compelled to abandon it, and again fell back to near the foot of the hill. These two charges were as gallantly made and as determinedly persevered in as any could possibly be; but nothing could withstand the consentrated rain of iron directed against them. The mer nly retired to re-form, and heroically returned to the contest with renewed determination.

As Ewicg fell slowly back down hill the second time

he rebels took advantage of the temporary confusion into which our line was thrown, and sallied from their ride pits down a ravine upon his flank, hoping to utterly rout r capture the whole command. At this point the battle came furious. The rebels renewed their fire with small arms and artiflery, with deadly effect, from every quarter ol. O'Meara, of the 90th Illinois, or "Irish Legion," fell at the head of his command, face to the foe. Lieut Col tuart, of the same regiment, was shot down and reported nortally wounded. Col. Putnam, of the 934 Lilinois, fe ere also. At this critical juncture the remainder of Howard's corps was ordered up ; Ranm's and Mathies' brigades of J. E. Smith's division were also pisced in support, and a final charge made between two and three o'clock, that sent the rebels flying from their entrenchments down the hill and across the ravine in hot baste. Gen. Mathies have been arrested. The charge against these officers is, north side of the river to opposite the mouth of Chicks- was slightly wounded, and Gen Corse received a severe ntusion.

During the attempt to carry Tunnel Hill, the centre Smith's division, embarked above in bests, and firsted had been pushed along on its crest, and our batteries thus defrauded is stated at a very large sum—from half a down quictly to the place designated for a landing. So put in position to do good service. Col. Alexander million of dollars. The frauds, it is said, con noiselessly was the movement conducted that the 8th Misson of the 59th Indiana, commanding a brigade in J. E. Smith's division, distinguished himself here, and was reported that is, oats and corn so compounded that the Government is cheated out of twenty cents on every bushel. It is further stated that large frands in purchases of lumber. Shot or causing any alarm. The residue of the division like a panic possessed them when so severely repulsed. like a panic possessed them when so severely repulsed Their conduct was that of veterans. When forced back liscovered, and that other persons are expected to be and a part of Gen. Ewing's followed as rapidly as the boats | to the foot of the hill by superior numbers, they renewed the attack each time more resolutely and in better order than before, and won universal commendation for achieving what they did amid such obstacles. Gen. Sherman sat at the foot of an oak tree, near his signal station, a part of the time, and was apparently as unconcerned as i our repulse on the first and second attack had been a pre arranged affair. His confidence in ultimate success naver wavered, and a nervous gleam of satisfaction occasionally

announced that all was going well.

Up to three o'clock P. M. Gen. Sherman had sustaine the entire shock of Bragg's combined force. The letter seemed determined to maintain his position on that flank, and could be seen moving infantry and artillery in tha direction frequently through the day.

THOMAS'S ATTACK FROM THE CENTRE.

The reconnoissance in force by Gen. Thomas, on Mor day, gained a permanent lodgment on Orchard Ridge, four or five hundred yards from the base of the ridge, and threw up serviceable breastworks during Monday night and Tuesday. No further demonstrations were made from this quarter till Hooker had gained the lower end of Missionary Ridge on Wednesday afterneon, and therman had made his second attempt to storm Tunnel Hill. Gens. Grant and Thomas, with their respective staffs, had established their field headquarters there for the day, and next to Fort Wood, (a half mile to the rear.) This seemed the chie point of attraction and observation all the day through Its proximity to the line of rebel rifle pits deterred some doubtless, but the hill was crowded all day with specti-tors, many of whom were impelled by no higher motive or on duty, till daylight, I believe, by which time they were in position to defend themselves successfully against

than curresity. Major Gens. Grant. Thomas, Hunter Granger, Reynolds, Quartermaster General Meigs, and numberless Brigadiers were here from early dawn till dark

watching the progress made on either flack, and finally witcossing the charge upon the centre.

As Ewing was discovered hard p essed the second time, Go. Grant concluded the proper time had arrived for a simultaneous attack from around the entire line in front. The arrangements for this had been quietly going on all day. Divisions and brigades had been filing across the plain in rear of our advanced fortifications all day in every direction. They all gained their assigned positions by two o'clock, and, forming in rear of our breastworks, remained quietly under arms, awaiting orders to charge. The pickets and the heavy reserve in their rear had been previously instructed that on a given signal they were to deploy in line as skirmishers, discharge their pieces at the rebels, and advance at a run upon the rifle-pits. At the same instant the troops behind the breastworks were to the rifle-pits at all hazards. It was not thought expedient to order a charge up the front of the ridge in the tace of such a fire as it was apparent the r-bels held in reserve for us The rifle-pits were near the base of the ridge. If the rebels were dispossessed of these our men could lie under The line had been previously formed with Gregg's divithe very muzzles of Bragg's cannon with impunity. The opinion seemed to prevail that it would be sater and surer to gain complete possession of the ridge by advancing Sher-man's and Hooker's corps from the opposite extremities than to attempt the hazardous feat of carrying the formilable works on top and in the centre by assent. Division commanders were especially instructed to make no attempt to ascerd the face of the ridge, but to content themselv with gaining the entreached works below and protecting themselves in that position till the next day

THE FINAL STRUGGLE.

At four o'clock the salvo of artillery that signalled the charge boomed across the plain, and armed men literally sprang from the earth in response to the call. A dash was made for the robel works by the skirmishers. The trops in the rear marched steadily and rapidly to the attack, with a mathematical precision never excelled. Every piece of artiflery along the circuit of our line opened fire, and continued it incessantly for thirty or forty minutes. The rebel batteries along the entire length of the ridge were brought into play instantly, and heaven and earth trembled with the concussion. Missiles of every kind and calibre went whizzing and crashing in every direction as far as the eye could reach. The roaring of can-non—the bursting of shells—the deadly, deafening, ratling report of musketry, were incessant and grand beyond description. our line neared the enemy's rifle-pits, a volley was

poured into it, and a bayonet charge made on the instant. The rebels seemed to have a presentiment that the final struggle was upon them, and defeat and discomfiture were certain. Our fire was returned with vigor and effect; but, as our long, bristling line of cold steel emerged from the brush into plain view, and line upon line was discovered n the rear at regular intervals, their courage forsock them, and without waiting for a second volley, or for close hand-to-hand contest for their defences, they scrambled out of them in complete disorder, and made no attempt to eform till they had passed over the ridge in rear of their h avy works. The cheering and yelling of our men in the centre were taken up by the whole army, and must have carried consternation to the rebel host. ditches, over the breastworks, and after the scattered, retreat ng rebels, our boys went, sweeping every thing before them. At one or two points along the detachments of the enemy remained an instant, in the vain hope of checking our living avalanche of brave men; but they were scattered, trodden down and run over, without so much as leaving a trace of their presence behind. Many prisoners and small arms were taken, with small loss Our men were so inspirited with the ease and brilliancy

of the movement that their officers were no longer able to restrain them, and whole regiments began to dash up the slope of the ridge, in positive disobedience to orders. Color sergeants were plainly discernible, far in advance, encouraging the men to follow. As many regiments were already near the top of the ridge, and others scrambling up the ravines to their support, it was thought better to dvance the whole line than dampen the arder of the men by what they might construe into a retreat. Accordingly, at a little after five o'clock, we had forced our line to the brow, and, deploying along the ridge, charged to the very mazzles of belching cannon, under a combined musketry fire, and carried the entire centre by direct assault. As we ascended the ridge, several batteries were ran off hastily and escaped capture, but the most were taken where they stood and their gunners killed or captured.

We had now the two flanks and centre planted on the heights, but still the battle raged. The enemy evacuated that portion between Gen. Hooker and our centre, but foug it for some time on Sherman's front before abandoning the field. Finding their flanks turned and centre broken, they gave up the contest at dark, and began a preci pitate and disastrous retreat by way of Chickamauga Station. The rear guard destroyed all the stores and ammunition possible, blew up many caissons, and set fire to the camps. But their time was too short to accomplish a tithe of the work, and the remainder fell into our possession.

Over thirty pieces of cannon and not less than five thousand prisoners were captured within an bour. It was noticeable fact that many of the men evinced no great desire to esca e. When drove out of their rifle-pits many of them shambled along slow,ly till overtaken by our advance, and surrendered on very slight provocation.

G nerals Sherman and Hooker are both in pursuit, and

will doubtless harass the retrest greatly, if they do not compel Bragg to fight again in self-defence. They are also taking many prisoners, and the victory is swelling mentarily in its proportions.

The four weeks' catopaign of Gen. Grant at Chattanoogs may justly be considered the most important of the war. Its direct results may be partly computed by all, but time will prove its remote consequences to have been incalculable. In a purely military point of view it will go down to history as one of the greatest achievements of the times. It has been no unsatisfying consummation—no partial accomplishment of a great plan—no doubtful advantage bought with the heart's blood of a gallant army. The enemy was outgeneral dat every point; their strategic positions wrested from them one by one; then boldly assaulted in their intrenched works; routed in confusion everywhere, like leaves by a whirlwind; and are being pursued impetuously. The rebels fought obstinately; were defeated badly; and lost immensely. We attacked them gallantly; manouvered admirably; lost lightly; and gained every thing. The victory is glorious and complete every particular

## THE RE-ADMISSION OF STATES.

The Nashville Press of November 25th has a calm and able article on the subject of the re-admission of States It commences by stating that it has information that the President has matured a plan for the re-union of the States, and says: "The people of Tennessee are heartily tired and sick of the unnecessary trammels which are imposed upon them without sense or reason. We know that the people would accept nearly any terms or conditions, and would be willing to make nearly any sacrifices rather than remain in their present condition, a condition harassing and annoying to the merchant, the mechanic, and the farmer, and to all classes of society." The writer declines to discuss any of the plans suggested by politi cians and newspapers, but presents the following considerations:

"We might well inquire whether the returned States will be received upon terms of equality, or will they be received as conquered provinces, to whom conditions oppressive and humilisting are dictated. We have no doubt that the terms prescribed to the States now applying for re-admission will have a great effect upon other States have no doubt, that are now unwilling to return. We also, that the duration of the war will be greatly dependent upon the policy of re-union adopted. If that policy shou'd comprehend such sacrifices as the people could not make with honor and safety to themselves, then the resistance to the Government will become more determined and bitter. If that policy, for example, should extend to disfranchisement and to general confiscation, what inducements would that present to lay down their arms? A man will defend his property while life lasts, and if he knows that by returning to the Union he is to lose forever all the property he owns, he will be slow to do so. But of, in addition to returning penniless, he is also to be for-ever debarred the choice of those who shall rule over him, and that the probabilities are that those very rulers will be his implacable enemies, he will not return at all; he will prefer taking his chances on the battle-field.

## FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, DECEMBER 6, 1863. Shanghai dates are to October 10. Cold weather had set in. A portion of Burgevine's foreign officers had deserted the rebels and reached Shanghai, under the protection of the foreign Consuls. It is reported that Burgevine himself wished to return, but was prevented by the rebels, and there was a doubtful report that they had kill-Kanagawa (Japan) dates are to November 1. Great

excitement prevailed there. Another murder had been committed by the Japanese. The body of Second Lieut. Camus, of the Chasseurs d'Afrique, was found horribly mutilated. The Consuls had warned foreigners not to leave the city unless in armed bodies An armed force from the fleet guarded the city night and day. Twentytwo war vessels of different nationalities were in the harbor. The Japanese sutborities denied all knowledge of the murder. The daimios were terrifying the native merchants and compelling them to leave town, which paralyzed t ade. At Nagasaki also trade was bad.